David Lawrence.) a. Nov. 18 .- (Copyright. og Post.)-Reconstrucdelicate period in a nae from war which the natand and France forethe American government

and sporadic discussion, reak of peace has been ig-as as a possibility. the fault is partially that of

for there is absolutely no hat both houses would have as to consider any recommon on the subject which the would have made. And if isanship had developed, public opinion, which has sertive during the late days, would have insisted upon some measures that might meet adequate for future.

to know in which direc-

this country can be con-

system of relief, where-a American cantonments, smied the opportunity of Europe, may be sent relieve regiments that

dent's army training corps would, perhaps, want to say in the celleges. Some of them could not aftered to pay fulfillow.

Arain, many of the institutions would like to increase the amount of academic instruction and decrease the military feature.

Cortainly the existence of a skelenten organization for the teaching of military saturities to insist that the students of military service to insist that the students. On the scheme even during warting corps remain intage was the advocates of universal military service to insist that the students. On the scheme even during warting warting the secause of its possible conversion into a peacetime organization, would prefer to have the whole thing dropped by the war department. The secretary of war has before thin various plans, but it is milikely that he will be able to make any decision until the big question of demobilisation is determined, for the students are just as much members of the army as our soldiers in France, and discrimination in the method or time of releasing any one portion of the army as our soldiers in France, and discrimination in the method or time of releasing any one portion of the army to the discremant and industrial corps itself, the chances are that any widespread dernand of the colleges for an opportunity to add scademic subjects to the curriculum, and diminish time for military fail or instructions, will be recognized and some medited form of the reserve officer's training corps system, beaun by Princeton university before the war department, with the colleges generally, may finally come out of the whole business.

Yes problems of reconstruction are some more probably will not break up the naval units in the colleges approached, for the moment the emphasis is on the more probably will not break up the naval units in the colleges approached, for the moment the emphasis is on the interest of the future status of our military failure. Problems of reconstruction are some probably will not break up the failure of the probably will not break up th

tional unrest and industrial chaos if
the government relaxes too abruptly
or curtails expenditures without giving the men who have invested heavily in war factories an opportunity
to protect themselves by conversion.

The effect of this on bank loans and
credits is being discussed on every
side in Washington. It is, therefore,
no exaggeration to say that the delicate moments of reconstruction are
causing even more concern than was
visible when the nation entered the
war.

Total Amounts Spent From Jan. 1, 1918, Total Amounts Spent From Jan. 1, 1918, to Sept. 39, 1918.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The sum of \$408,364,950 was spent for all work in connection with the United States administration during the period from Jan. 1, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1918, Director-General McAdoo announced Saturday. The sum is 34 per cent. of the total sum authorized to be spent by the railroad administration during the year 1918.

#### THE CHATTANOOGA NINS CHATTANOOGA, TENN., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918. FROM HUN CAMP—SWIMS THE RHINE

Lieut. George Puryear Hero of Miraculous Flight From German Prison.

France. Puryear replied that the papers at that time stated that there

was fighting.
"Yes, yes, I know," replied the officers impatiently, "but what does
America expect to get out of the
war? What territory, what advantage
does she expect to gain after the
was is over?"

grounds alone. But it was evident that they were befuddling their brains

trying to find out what America ex-pected to get.

"We are not fighting for gain," re-plied Puryear; "we are fighting that democracies and small nations shall

not be overrun by monarchies and their military machines." Puryear also was asked when he

thought the war would end. A map showing the supposed positions of American aerodromes was placed be-fore him. He was asked if his aero-

dreme was not at such and such a spot. He agreed that it was. As a matter of fact, however, the aeromatter of fact, however, the aero-drome had been moved two weeks

drome had been moved two weeks previously to another point.

On Aug. 2 Lieut. Puryear was taken to Rastatt prison camp. On Aug. 5 he escaped with Andre Conreau, a French aviator. Aug. 8 and 7 they spent in the woods. At 5 a. m. on the morning of Aug. 8, however, they ran plump into a German sentinel. They were taken under guard to Kehl, where they were given a good meal. Two guards accompanied them back to Rastatt, where Puryear was imprisoned five days. Later, when he was transferred to

Later, when he was transferred to Villingen, Puryear served nine more days of the fourteen-day sentence imposed on him for trying to escape. Preparations were made for a new

By Robert S. Doman, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.)

were 1,500,000.

"The newspapers are great liars," replied the German officer.

All the intelligence officers particularly questioned him asto why America was in the war. Puryear gave a dozen reasons why America wounded man"—the observer of the German plane.

After his capture Puryear was taken to a hospital which was also an intelligence examining post. As was kept there for three hours. His flying suit was taken away from him as well as his Sam Browne belt and goggles. Puryear's name and squadron were learned from his Sam goggies. Tryett and the same browne belt, on which the information was written. From the hospital Puryear was taken to a castle, where he was again examined by an intelli-

was is over?"

Why U. S. Entered War.

It was plain to Puryear that the German officers were pussed to know what ulterior motives America had in entering the war. They were cynical as to America's championship of the allied cause on idealistic grounds alone. But it was evident gence officer.

Next day he was marched, again alone, ten kilometres behind the lines to another intelligence post, where he was once more examined. On the following day, with fifteen captured Americans of the Twenty-sixth division and about 200 French soldiers, he was taken to Laon.

At each stop intelligence officers examined him. He was asked how many Americans there were in

ance of sentrice, but no one having passed the spot he had chosen he decided to make the attempt to swim across.

He crawled to the river edge, took off all his clothes except his shirt and underwear and trousers and dipped into the, icy stream. The strong current immediately swept him downstream at a terrific rate. Dangerous whirlpools and currents abound in this vicinity.

After half an hour's alternate swimming and floating the icy water began to affect the young aviator.

"I thought it was about all over with me," said Puryear. "I became dizzy and fought hard to be able to distinguish the shore I had left from the Swiss side. About thirty feet from the bank my hand in swimming touched rock, but before I could pull myself up the strong current wrenched me back into deep water again.

"I was fast becoming weaker and weaker. The banks were rocky and steep and I could not get a hand hold anywhere. I feared that I would be lost at the last moment. Finally I grasped a projecting rock and hung on to it until I recovered my strength in part. Then I climbed up and out of the water and fell down exhausted. For several minutes I lay there weak and trembling with the cold and fear.

"I had been carried far below Waldshut. Along the shore ran a railroad and I knocked at the first crossing keeper's cabin. The latter, when he learned that I was an American, greeted me warmly, took off my wet clothes, chafed my trembling legs and gave me a stiff glass of branky. Then, as it was time for breakfast, the crossing-keeper routed his children out of bed and the two kids and myself ate hot milk and bread from the same bowl.

"Later I was taken to a military post where the Swiss officers kindly gave me dry clothing. At Zurich Swiss officers paid my hotel bills and gave me a civilian's outift from head to foot. I cannot thank the Swiss authorities and civilians too much for their kindnesses to me. At Rheinfelder the Swiss frontier officer examined me and then telephoned to the American embassy in Berne."

PLANES BOMB NAZARETH While British Army Enters Holy

While British Army Enters Holy City.

London, Nov. S.—(Correspondence, A. P.)—The detailed story which has just reached here of Gen. Allenby's great advance in Palestine, shows that the airplane played a big part in the operations which led to the taking of Nazareth.

The chief object of the airmen was to prevent the Turks from gaining knowledge of important cavalry movements. Big bombing machines remained through the night of Sept. 18 over the principal Turkish airdrome at Jenin, which was subjected to a constant rain of explosives, treo a constant rain of explosives, tre-

to a constant rain of explosives, tremendous damage being caused.

At daybreak the airmen's methods became sensational. Fast machines in pairs, each carrying a number of twenty-pound bombs, "sat" over Jenin all day, each pair being relieved at prearranged intervals. Any movement in the airdrome brought a bomb and the enemy did not get a single machine off the ground, thereby permitting the British cavalry to execute its critical turning movement without being observed. The result was that Nazareth was entered at 3 o'clock the next morning.

TENDER TO WEALTHY Farmers' Committee Declares Revenue
Bill Unjust to Men in Uniform and
Men and Women Who Worked
te Win War.
Washington, Nov. 18.—The war revenue bill passed by the house, and the

#### AT D REPRI Preparations were made for a new attempt at escape. Ladders were made ready, windows and bars cut out, and one American made it possible to short-circuit the string of powerful electric lights which surrounded the prison camp and which burned all night to prevent escapes. The jail delivery was planned for Sunday night, and the Americans agreed to break out at several places, so as to keep the guards busy. Guards Blow Whietles. OLD MEN AND WOMEN STAY YOUNG!

Guarda Biew Whistles.

At 10:30 Sunday night the guards turned out the lights in the prison camp. This was the signal for all the men to make their final preparations. At 10:45 the lights outside the prison camp were short-circuited by one of the Americans. From three sides of the barracks the American aviators and prisoners made their dash for liberty. Immediately the German guarda blew their whistles and cocked their guns. Surrounding the barracks was a low barbed-wire fence, and beyond that a deep ditch with barbed-wire entanglements in it. Still further was a tenfoot fence with hooks facing inward along the top. Outside this fence were the guards with rides awaiting. Puryear, Isaacs, Willis and their companions had to run this gauntlet, after getting through the barred windows of the barracks.

The penalty of being caught in the wire was death. Only a few days before in the general breakout a Russian had been caught in the wire and instantly killed. Puryear climbed over all obstacles and put his ladder up against the fence. As he leaped over the fence firing began. His companion had his foot on the lower round of the ladder as Puryear went over.

Once outside the barracks Puryear found himself between two guards. Both shouted at him to halt. Strictly according to orders, they shouted three times for him to stop. Puryear took refugs behind a tree. Both guards came toward him. Puryear picked out the nearest one and brushed by him so that the other would not dare to fire for fear of killing his brother guard. The guard nearest Puryear was flustered and Puryear was flustered and Puryear was flustered and Puryear. The guards however, were old men, and their aim was bad.

Alt Shots Missed Aim.

Six shots were fired in all point-blank at Puryear. The guards however, were old men, and their aim was bad. At the time they fired one guard fired almost at the same time. Both buillets whissed by his head.

The young American aviator was equipped with a home-made compass for which he had given a Russian a box of creakers Daily Use of Bitro-Phosphate to Replenish Nerve Wastage. A Great Aid to Longevity and Youthful Tendencies.

Some people never seem to grow old. At the age when others are feeble, alling, incapacitated for work or pleasure, they seem to retain the freshness of sarly life so completely or nearly so that they are only the more charming in spite of advanced years.

There exists no real explanation for feebleness of sge. Science furnishes no direct and positive answer, but there is a strong probability that when the truth is discovered it will be found that nerve weakness and exhaustion (frequently due to early strain and excesses) are the underlying causes. In other words, if the nerve forces had been kept normal, we would not see so many old people and old young people suffering from lack of energy, languidness, sleeplessness, excessive thinness, irritability, faulty memory, servous debility, gloomy forchoding, lack of concentrative ability, or the usual rundown condition of the system.

But if science is somewhat lacking in its knowledge of causes, there is no lack of knowledge as to what to apply as a remedy for these unnecessary old are conditions which are all too common. Since the important discovery made by the French scientist, Pelous, that a certain type of phosphate (known among druggiests as Bitro-Phosphate) is nearly identical with the phosphorus najurally contained in the nerve cells of the human body there has been no reason why so many need suffer as they do now from depleted nerve force and the accompanying complications. It is only necessary to supply to the bodies of young or old a sufficient quantity of nerve food to keep the cells young, the cheeks glowing with health, the flesh firm and full and the muscless supple and active.

Dr. Frederick Kolle, Editor of New York Physician in the word as the morves and to enrich the blood."

Bitro-Phosphate should be prescribed by every doctor and used in every hospitale in full five-grain doses of the wonderful phosphate discovered by the French scientist, Pelouz, and known to avery physician in the world as the morves and for building up wasted nerve force. It

inter was unable to avoid a lone deviling who passed him, but who said nothing.

The next night Puryear took up his long journey toward Waldshutt, sixty-five kilometers away. In order to avoid making any sound with his noisy hobnailed boots, Puryear kept to the grass along the roadside wherever possible and when obliged to walk in the road found that by "planting" his heels and then finishing by carefully treading on his soles he could get along with the minimum of noise. Whenever he strucks a village and there was no scape Puryear climbed boidly through, making as much noise as possible.

Puryear planned to cross the Rhine, at the point where the current strikes the north shore and then rebounds to the south bank. He figured upon being carried by the current across to the Swiss abore. For six hours he carefully watched the shore for the appearance of sentries, but no one having passed the spot he had chosen he decided to make the attempt to swim across.

He crawled to the river edge, took

The rest night Puryear kept to the senate finance committee on war finance as "tender to worm f

Into Poptiren,—The Combination of Popsin, Nux, Iron, Celery.

Pepeln, Nux, Iren, Celery.

This is what makes Peptiron of wonderful therapeutic value, and so successful after influensa, the grip and in bloed and nerve troubles, anemia, paleness, nervous weakness and the exhausting worry and anxiety over the world war.

It is a real iron blood and nerve tonic, especially beneficial in the weakness following the influenza and grip, to worn-out, brain-fagged men, delicate women, school-tired girls and to fast-growing boys, invalids and convalescents, the aged and infirm. It actually puts iron, a natural strengthener, into the blood, and restores wasted red corpuscies. Get it of your druggist today.

WE FURNISH "ROUND THE TICKER" NATE N. BILVERMAN Cotton, Grain, Stocks and Bonds, 20 Montague Bidg. Phones Main 6345 and Main 5225. Representing

E. W. WAGNER & CO. and SHEPARD & GLUCK Officers' Uniforms Made to Measure or Ready to Wear Without Retail Profit.

Ask your brother officer about us, if you are not familiar with our arrangement.

Uniforms that are right, sold to you at Cost — without Retail Profit.

Complete assortment of Regu-lation Trench Coats, the most practical coat an officer can wear—we show a big assortment with the

Detachable Wool Lining

We show a complete assort-ment of Military Fabrics, such as Whipcord, Serges, Moleskins, Gabardines, etc.

Serviceable Rain Coats

Regulation Caps

H. A. ROSENER, Branch Manager Building 123, Camp Greenleaf, Section B, Near Hostess House

KAHN TAILORING COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS

Clemons Broz



Not in December, but right NOW, during November! Buying a Christmas gift a week is the way to eventually complete all your Christmas purchases before the rush season. The "rush" must be eliminated this year, at the Government's request.

# Sensible, Useful Gifts of **FURNITURE**

Stocks at the Height of Completeness For Early Christmas Choosing

This, of all years, is to be a Christmas of practical gifts. Furniture has come to be regarded as the gift of character.

A fine new Writing Desk for daughter, a Day-Bed or Sewing Table for mother, Book Cases for brother, a Smoking Outfit for father - gifts of real service to all the family.

Christmas Furniture will be stored for future delivery.

### A Few Suggestions

Mahogany Floor Lamps. \$20 to \$50 Table Lamps......\$7 to \$25 Desks .....\$17 to \$50 Mahogany Tea Wagons. \$20 to \$50

Mahogany Trays......\$3.00 up Mahogany Smoking Sets \$17 to \$25

Mahogany Folding Tables-

Rockers, plain and upholstered-Sewing Stands ...... \$5 to \$25

Day-Beds, upholstered . . \$40 to \$60

Library Tables, all finishes-\$10 to \$65 Book Cases, in all finishes-\$15 to \$60

Book Blocks .....\$2 and up

In addition to the above few suggestions we are showing an extensive array of beautiful designs in Room Suites as well as single pieces; Rugs in the newest weaves and patterns: Art Linoleums, "HOOSIER" Kitchen Cabinets, and last but not least the celebrated VICTROLA and VICTOR RECORDS.

> To Insure Getting a Victrola for Christmas-Order Now



# WRIGLEYS

### Announcement:

To help meet the needs of the government, Wrigley's has discontinued the use of tin foil as a wrapping for Durcy FRUIT

Hereafter all three WRIGLEY flavors will be sealed in air-tight, pink-end packages.

So look for

## WRIGLEYS

in the pink sealed wrapper and take your choice of flavor. Three kinds to suit all tastes.



SEALED TIGHT\_MEPT RIGHT

Be SURE you get Wrigley's-

The Flavor Lasts!

